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Government of West Bengal

State Statistical Bureau

Cutlery Industry in Burdwan

A Type-Study



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Preface

1. Thanks to the efforts of Shri N. B. Ganguli, Statistician, and Dr. K. S. Bandyopadhyay, Deputy Director-in-charge, the present report, on Cutlery Industry of Burdwan Sadar, the second report of the type-study series, is now ready.

2. Burdwan cutlery, specially Kanchannagar knives have long been famous and though not always cheap, are reported to be in demand as quality goods and are preferred, according to our enquiry in the Calcutta Market, to cheaper products from Delhi, Aligarh and other up-country places.

Scissors, the second major item of manufacture cannot, however, claim the same reputation as Kanchannagar knives and they face serious rivalry from Meerut products.

3. Out of 27 establishments in the Sadar subdivision as many as 9 are concentrated in Kanchannagar, an area in Burdwan town, the original home of the industry. The rest are isolated units, located in different parts of Raina, Khandaghosh, Galsi and Burdwan thanas.

4. The over-all margin, as the report will indicate, is not bad. Even so, because of lack of quality steel and partly on account of difficulty of capital, the units cannot work to their full capacity and naturally income from this industry is not sufficient for the maintenance of a worker's family. No wonder, there is little over-all saving for re-investment in the industry itself.

5. The largest establishment in the field is a co-operative venture started by some of the old workers. The society manufactures part of their wares in their own factory at Kanchannagar and the remainder through contract labours who are partly their own society-members, as piece-rate workers.

6. For the co-operative society the cost of production per rupee worth of produce is of the order of Re. 0.82 and the society should be in a position to expand its business, once it has paid up the Government loans.

7. The smaller establishments, our investigations reveal, for want of adequate capital, cannot always hold their products in stock and naturally often they have to sell in a buyer's market.

8. In brief, the Cutlery industry of Burdwan, although still practised mainly as a handicraft, appears to be a fairly well-established industry, and can look forward to a good future provided adequate supply of good quality steel can be ensured and the difficulty about working capital could be removed.

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Cutlery Industry in Burdwan—A Type-Study

PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND TRENDS

1.1. Introduction.—For District Development Planning, the Cottage and Small-scale Industries Department, Government of West Bengal, felt the need for detailed information on the present economic condition of a number of Cottage industries on the country side.

1.2. Accordingly at the instance of the Cottage and Small-scale Industries Department, the State Statistical Bureau conducted a survey of establishments engaged in 12 cottage industries in different areas during the marginal time available between April and June, 1958 after normal crop survey programme.

The present report—the second one of the series, deals with cutlery industry—the 27 establishments engaged in manufacturing knives, razors, scissors, etc., in the Sadar subdivision of district Burdwan.

2.1. Scope of investigation.—The number of establishments being only 27, no sampling was considered necessary and a complete census was taken and information collected by interview method (Schedule at Appendix—A) regarding (a) raw materials consumed, (b) value of products manufactured, (c) capacity of the industry, (d) capital structure, (e) their assets and liabilities, and (f) difficulty faced by them.

The results have been presented in nine sets of tables by types.

3.1. Growth of the industry.—Burdwan Cutlery—specially Kanchannagar knives have been long famous and even now the products are reported to be recognised as quality goods.

4.1. Nature of units and their location.—Out of the 27 establishments found and surveyed, as many as 9 are concentrated in Kanchannagar area in Burdwan Town and the rest spread over the police-stations of Raina, Khandaghosh, Galsi and Burdwan.

Of the 9 establishments in Kanchannagar, one is the Kanchannagar Co-operative Cutlery Society—a big establishment formed as a result of merger of several other establishments several years back. The society is the biggest unit in the field; they manufacture part of their wares, knives, etc. in their workshop at Kanchannagar and part through contract labour in the country side.

4.2. Items of manufacture.—Knives of different size and quality are the main products of the industry. Some quantity of scissors and razors are also produced. One independent unit of the rural area, however, produces only component parts of knives.

4.3. The manufacture of Cutlery products is carried on as a cottage handicraft. The names of machineries, tools and other accessories used in this industry are given in Appendix (B).

Not all establishments engaged in this industry manufacture finished products. There are, broadly speaking, two types of units.

First, we have 11 rural units and 5 urban ones which purchase raw materials outright, either from Calcutta market or from the local markets of Burdwan town. They sell their products to the usual markets at Calcutta and Burdwan.

These units have been termed as independent units in the report. There is also one more independent unit working in the rural areas that produces component parts of knives and sell them to Dadandars at Kanchannagar, who in their turn, make finished goods out of them and ultimately sell them in the markets.

In the second group, we have 10 units, 6 of which work in the rural areas. These are run by the poorer artisans. They receive raw materials, such as, horns, steel plates, etc. or component parts of knives sometimes, either from the co-operative society of Kanchannagar or from other manufacturers, process them and supply finished or semi-finished products as per given specification in exchange of some fixed and agreed amount of wages, which varies according to the size and quality of the products. In all the cases, however, the big establishments operate as Dadandars and consequently in what follows we have termed the establishments working for them as auxiliary units.

5.1. Principal raw materials.—Steel and buffalo-horn constitute the principal raw materials; brass sheet, brass wire and iron wire are also necessary. Ivory handles are sometimes prepared when there are special orders.

5.2. Transport and collection of raw materials.—The major concerns—particularly those of Kanchannagar—obtain their supply of steel and buffalo-horn from Calcutta market—some 60/70 miles away by train as also by road transport. Some 79 per cent. of the markets of the independent units lie (vide table 7.2) within a distance of 25 miles.

5.3. Raw materials consumed and products manufactured.—Among themselves, the independent establishments consumed 7,134 seers of steel and 7,567 seers of buffalo-horn last year (vide tables 4.1 and 4.2), i.e., 419.65 seers of steel valued at Rs. 284.90 and 445.12 seers of buffalo-horn valued at Rs. 281.64 on an average per establishment manufacturing 7,295 knives, and 1,566 scissors per establishment on an average last year.

In other words, establishments on an average manufactured products worth (ex-factory net—selling value) Rs. 4,200.70 per establishment (vide table 5.2).

Interestingly enough, as analysed in table 5.1, independent establishments produced by-product, viz., horn dust used as fertilisers worth Rs. 15 on an average.

Speaking of raw materials, it appears that the urban establishments purchase steel at the rate of Re. 0.55 per seer while rural establishments spend something like Rs. 1.52 per seer, for these materials. This is mainly due to different qualities of steel used by the establishments.

Significantly enough, the urban units produce knives mainly while the rural units manufacture more scissors than knives though knives fetch better price.

As indicated in table 4.1 the value of consumption of raw materials, fuels, etc., as made by the independent units is about Rs. 1,249 on an average out of which Rs. 839, i.e., about 67 per cent. were spent on raw materials.

6.1. Capacity.—It is found (vide table 5.1) that the independent establishments claim that they might produce finished products worth about Rs. 5,378 per year per establishment, with their present equipments. While 90 per cent. of the total capacity have been utilised in the urban establishments, the corresponding figure is 63 only, in the case of establishments working in rural areas. Difficulties in procuring raw materials and lack of other facilities possibly account for the lower percentage in their cases.

7.1. Labour position.—Tables 3.1 and 3.2 analyse the details of the labour position. The most important feature here is that 59 per cent. of the establishments are run entirely by family labour.

7.2. The independent establishments engaging outside labour pay wages at the rate of Rs. 48.37 in cash per man-month on an average. Besides outside labour, some of the units got part of the manufacturing process done through other establishments on payment of contract charges. These charges cover both cost of labour and machinery utilised by the units doing the work. Strictly speaking, the cost incurred on this head cannot be defined purely as labour charges.

8.1. Expenditure incurred by the manufacturing units.—Items of expenditure incurred by a unit broadly include expenditure on labour, raw materials, other auxiliary materials, packing materials, fuels, rent, interest and repair charges. Payments to outside labourers account for nearly 57 per cent. of the total expenditure in the independent units.

8.2. Expenditure on rent.—As for expenditure on rent, it is noticed (vide table 1.4) that about 74 per cent. of the establishments of this industry have to pay rent on account of land and buildings. The average annual amount of rent is Rs. 24.91 per establishment paying the rent.

8.3. Total expenditure.—Accounting for all the items of expenditure, it will be found that on an average an independent unit spends something like Rs. 3,064 per year in manufacturing cutlery products (Table 6.1). As against this the auxiliary units have to spend only Rs. 53.10 on an average per year in running their industry because in their cases the raw materials are supplied by Dadandars.

9.1. Cost of production.—Urban independent units excepting the co-operative society spend about Rs. 3,146 per year on an average in manufacturing products—the total value of products made and work done is of the order of Rs. 4,940. In other words, the cost of production is Re. 0.64 per rupee value of production.

For the co-operative society the total expenditure is of the order of Rs. 31,411 while the total value of products made and work done is Rs. 38,179. For the Co-operative society, therefore, the cost is of the order of Re. 0.82 per rupee value of production. In other words this establishment has only a margin of about 18 per cent. as against 36 per cent. in case of other units performing under similar conditions.

The rural independent establishments similarly appear to have a per rupee cost of production of the order of Re. 0.47.

The margin as analysed above seems to be satisfactory. The Co-operative Society appears to have a gross income of Rs. 6,768 annually, i.e., Rs. 564 per month. The corresponding average figure for the other four urban establishments is Rs. 1,794, i.e., about Rs. 149 per month. The income margins of rural independent and urban auxiliary units are almost the same, Rs. 755 and Rs. 763 respectively, i.e., about Rs. 63 per month on an average.

In the case of the rural auxiliary units the income is as low as Rs. 540, i.e., Rs. 45 per month per establishment. Excluding the Co-operative Society, the owners of urban establishments are earning about Rs. 124 per man-month of family labour. The rural families can earn only Rs. 51 per man-month which is nearly the same as the wage rate of labourers of urban areas and is much less than the earnings of the owners of auxiliary units.

10.2. **Family income.**—Table 8.1 will further indicate that the over-all monthly income from all sources taken together is about Rs. 121 per family and approximately 66 per cent. of it comes from industrial occupation.

10.3. Table 8.2 will indicate that 64 per cent. of the families derive 50 per cent. or more of their income from industrial occupations which they pursue along with other occupations, such as, Agriculture, etc.

11.1. **Marketing of products.**—Auxiliary units, with the exception of 4 are members of Co-operative Society and operate as piece-rate workers for the Society. They also make over the finished products to Co-operative Society, that supplies them with raw materials. The remaining 4 units work as piece-rate workers for Dadandars. They have thus no marketing problem and are not much concerned with that aspect of the matter.

11.2. **Independent establishment.**—The independent establishments sell their finished products independently. 35 per cent. of the total sales in the rural establishments are, however, made through Dadandars.

11.3. The usual markets where the finished products are offered for sale are located in Burdwan and Calcutta. 48 per cent. of the usual markets lie within a distance of 25 miles (vide Table 7.5). Calcutta market consumes mainly one item of product, viz., knives. The consumption of scissors is practically insignificant. Enquiry into Calcutta market has revealed that the dealers prefer supply from the co-operative society of Kanchannagar. The products of the society are, in their opinion, of a better quality and have a better finishing than the products of the other manufacturing units of Burdwan. The rate of purchase from the manufacturers varies from Rs. 5 to 17 per dozen, according to the shape, size and design, of the products and the dealers sell them with a profit of 25 nP. to Re. 1 per dozen.

11.4. The smaller manufacturing units are financially backward and cannot keep their products in stock even for a few months. They are, therefore, often forced to sell their products at a rate dictated by the dealers. The market for their products have consequently become a buyers' market.

11.5. Burdwan knives are reported to constitute some 25 per cent. of the total Calcutta consumption. Competition is mainly faced from the products of Delhi, Aligarh and Madras. The products of these places sell at Rs. 3 and above per dozen according to different shape, size and design. These products are mostly machine made and are cheap. The steel used in such knives is of inferior quality and the handles are usually made of plastic. As a result, these products do not last long. They are, however, in great demand now-a-days as they sell rather cheap.

Enquiries indicate that Calcutta market consumes scissors produced in Meerut and Delhi, whereas razors come from the foreign countries mostly.

12.1. **Capital structure, assets and liability position.**—Table 1.1 and the four tables following give an idea of the capital structure of the industrial units. It will be seen that total productive capital employed in the Cutlery industry is Rs. 64,783 of which Rs. 39,401 come under fixed capital category. The independent establishments are found to share about 95 per cent. of the total capital employed in the industry.

It will be further seen that for every rupee spent by an independent establishment in working capital, there has been an investment of Rs. 1.42 in fixed capital.

12.2. Assets.—Table 1.2 analyses the asset-position in greater details. Thus the total value of assets per establishment comes to Rs. 2,399, a major share of which is held in the form of land and buildings. Assets for auxiliary units are much lower, about Rs. 347 per establishment.

12.3. Table 1.3 will indicate the distribution of establishments according to the value of assets. As might be expected, 56 per cent. of the establishments come under the lowest asset-group, i.e., up to Rs. 500.

13.1. Liabilities (Auxiliary unit).—Position regarding liabilities is analysed in table 2.1. The auxiliary units, as already explained, function as piece-rate workers; naturally therefore they have no liability except on account of machineries and tools in the case of 50 per cent. of the rural establishments only.

13.2. Independent unit.—It is encouraging to note that only 2 of the independent units numbering 17 have some sort of liability. One urban unit, i.e., the co-operative society mentioned earlier has high liabilities on account of the loan taken from Government—the major part of which is for the purpose of workshop construction. On this score this liability is of the order of Rs. 29,500.

14.1. Credit facilities.—Table 2.2 throws light on the credit facilities enjoyed and the amount of borrowings. None of the units has borrowed anything from private moneylenders so far. Most of the total credit was provided by the State Government.

15.1. Difficulties faced by the establishments and suggestions for improvements.—The major difficulties are as follows:—

- (a) difficulties on account of supply of raw materials,
- (b) difficulties in marketing products,
- (c) lack of adequate capital,
- (d) paucity of space for manufacturing work,
- (e) want of improved machineries and tools, and
- (f) last but not the least, competition from Indian mill-made goods as well as foreign goods.

15.2. Supply of raw materials.—For 29 per cent. of the independent establishments collection of raw materials is one of the major difficulties. The establishments with small funds cannot purchase directly from Calcutta market and have to pay higher prices for the local purchases made by them. It has also been learnt that owing to the non-availability of quality steel, it is becoming difficult for the establishments to stand in competition in spite of the increasing demand for their products. Supply of the same at a controlled price will be much helpful to the industry.

15.3. Marketing difficulties.—Half of the rural independent establishments experienced difficulties in marketing manufactured products.

15.4. Lack of capital.—Quite a large percentage of establishments face difficulties for lack of adequate capital. An idea of the additional capital required in the industry for different types of improvements as proposed by the manufacturing units has been given in table 2.3.

15.5. Land and buildings.—Three independent establishments suffer for want of necessary land and buildings to carry on their industrial activities. Of

them, one urban establishment, i.e., the society thinks that the sales of cutlery products will rise up provided it can start a show-room at Calcutta to effect quick and direct sales.

15.6. Want of machineries and tools.—Some manufacturing units of this industry also want improved machineries and tools.

15.7. Competition.—Competition is faced by some 65 per cent. of the independent units. As pointed out earlier, competition comes mostly from the products of Delhi, Aligarh and Madras in respect of knives.

16.1. Future prospects.—The knives of Kanchannagar have some respectability and are still in demand for their quality and the industry should have good prospects provided the manufacturers—

- (a) do not deteriorate the quality of the products,
- (b) maintain better finishing and better designs, and
- (c) can bring down the cost of production to some extent by working on a co-operative basis.

The small establishments as indicated in para. 11.4 have to sell to a buyers' market and for them, provision of capital—mainly working capital—appears to be desirable.

17.1. Government measures for improvement of the industry.—The Cottage and Small-scale Industries Department has according to latest information, a proposal under examination for establishing a Central Cutlery Servicing Station at Kanchannagar for operating "as technical servicing station for the cottage units" and for rendering "assistance in respect of heat treatment, grinding, polishing and electroplating to forged blanks brought by the constituent units". "The cottage units will do the final handle assembly, trade stamping, etc., and market them."

NOTES ON STATISTICAL TABLES

As already stated, schedules in respect of 27 establishments were accepted for analysis.

It has been observed during the survey that establishments engaged in the production of cutlery on a small scale are mainly of two types, namely, (1) establishments that purchase raw materials and sell finished products independently, and (2) establishments that receive raw materials or semifinished products from Dadandars, process them and supply finished products as per specifications to the Dadandars against what may be called wages. The former has been termed as an independent unit, while the latter an auxiliary unit. The two types have been separately shown as the two are fundamentally different.

The Statistical tables prepared in this regard are discussed below:—

Table 1.1. Average value of fixed and working capital employed by establishments.—This table read with the next 4 tables will give an idea of the capital structure of the industry under discussion as on the date of enquiry. The total productive capital employed by the cutlery industry in Burdwan Sadar subdivision is Rs. 64,783, of which Rs. 39,401 have been invested in fixed capital. The independent establishments share about 95 per cent. of the total capital employed in this industry. In fact, the value of the total capital employed in the independent establishments that work in the urban area exceeds Rs. 54,000.

This is due to the existence of a big establishment, the Co-operative Society at Kanchannagar, whose total asset alone is about Rs.43,000. An independent establishment of the rural area, however, employs productive capital, the total value of which is of the order of Rs. 605 on an average. For every rupee spent by an independent establishment towards the formation of working capital, there has been an investment of Rs. 1.42 in fixed capital.

Table 1.2. Details of assets of establishments.—This table will give an idea of the average value of different types of assets.

The total value of assets per establishment in this industry is about Rs. 2,399. The independent establishments have, on the average, a higher value of assets under each head in comparison with the auxiliary units. It also appears that land and buildings is the most important item of assets, its contribution to total value is about Rs. 952. An establishment maintains a cash of Rs. 563 approximately on the average. It is almost nil in the case of the auxiliary units.

Table 1.3. Distribution of establishments according to value of assets.—This table gives the distribution of establishments according to value of assets into five groups, viz., (1) up to Rs. 500, (2) Rs. 501 to Rs. 1,000, (3) Rs. 1,001 to Rs. 2,000, (4) Rs. 2,001 to Rs. 3,000 and (5) Rs. 3,001 and above

Out of a total of 27 establishments only 3 constituting about 11 per cent. of the total number of establishments have assets exceeding Rs. 2,000 in value. All these are independent urban establishments. 85 per cent. of the establishments have assets whose value does not exceed Rs. 1,000. In fact, 56 per cent. of the establishments fall under the lowest asset-group, i.e., up to Rs. 500. All auxiliary units of the urban area come under this group.

Table 1.4. Percentage of establishments paying rents against fixed assets.—This table shows the percentage of establishments paying rent against fixed assets. The averages have been calculated on the basis of the actual number of establishments paying rents.

The establishments engaged in the cutlery industry do not hire any machines and tools. Rent is paid only for the use of "land and buildings" in the case of some 74 per cent. establishments, the average rent paid being about Rs. 25.

Table 1.5. Manner of acquisition of machineries and tools.—This table furnishes information on the manner of acquisition of machineries and tools. Additional information has been given in respect of any "machineries and tools" purchased during the year (12 months) preceding the date of enquiry, i.e., the year 1957-58 corresponding to the Bengali Calendar year of 1364-65.

All the rural independent establishments work with their own machines and tools, the average value of which is about Rs. 235. The percentage of urban establishments of the same type that use their own machines is lower, the figure being 40. But the average value of the machineries and tools used by them is very high, Rs. 3,178. per establishment. This has been largely due to the fact that there is one independent urban establishment that runs on a co-operative basis having high values in the form of assets. Only 60 per cent. of the auxiliary units have their own machines and tools, the average value of which is much lower than those employed in the independent establishments.

A list showing the various types of machineries, tools and other accessories used in the industry appears at Appendix (B).

Table 2.1. Liabilities of establishments.—The next three tables in this series relate to finance and credit. Of these, table 2.1 furnishes information on the liabilities of establishments engaged in the industry.

The auxiliary units of the urban area have no liability whatsoever. There are only 5 establishments that have liabilities on some account. The rural auxiliary units have no liabilities except on account of machineries and tools. The average value of liability per establishment on this account is Rs. 16. One rural independent establishment has liabilities on account of raw materials only. There is, however, one urban establishment where the value of liability on account of land and buildings and on miscellaneous account is found to be very high, the figures being Rs.29,500 and Rs.7,000 respectively. This establishment runs on a co-operative basis and its structure is quite different from other sister establishments.

Table 2.2. Sources of credit.—This table is on the sources of the liabilities with percentages.

There is no liability from banks or private money-lenders. State came to the assistance of only two independent establishments. The rate of interest per cent. per annum is Rs. 1.71 in the case of the independent urban establishment, the Co-operative Society, that received a loan of Rs. 36,500. On further enquiry it is learnt that the actual rate of interest is Rs. 2.5 per cent. charged on Rs.25,000, the remaining portion of the loan being interest-free. The independent rural establishment, however, has to pay an interest of Rs. 4 per cent. per annum. The chief source of credit supply in the case of the three rural auxiliary units was the co-operative society. No interest was charged for loans taken by these units, according to statements received.

Table 2.3. Additional capital required for improvement.—This table summarises the information on the requirement of additional capital required on various accounts.

Twenty per cent. of the auxiliary units have an intention for starting industrial production independently provided they get monetary assistance. The average amount of the additional capital required for the purpose is, according to their own statements, Rs. 1,000 for a rural establishment and Rs. 1,500 for an urban one. There are some 17 per cent. establishments of the former type that require Rs. 800, on an average, for purchasing machineries and tools, while 50 per cent. establishments of the latter type, require a monetary help of Rs. 250, on the average, on account of land and buildings. The independent establishments, on the other hand, require capital on almost all heads.

Table 3.1. Average number of man-months worked per establishment.—This table furnishes information on the labour employed.

All auxiliary units in the urban areas and 83 per cent. in the rural areas are solely run by family labour. Independent units working in urban areas are found to employ, on an average, more man-months in the industry as compared with those working in the rural areas. It will appear that 20 per cent. of the urban independent establishments are run solely by family labour, while the corresponding percentage in the rural area is 50.

Table 3.2. Average annual wages paid by establishments.—This table gives an idea of wages paid to hired labour. Average wages earned by hired labour have been calculated on the basis of the actual number of man-months worked in the industry.

The average values of wages paid in the independent establishments are Rs. 38.42 and Rs. 49.83 per month in the rural and urban areas respectively.

Table 4.1. Average value of consumption of raw materials, fuels, etc., per establishment.—This table furnishes the details of cost of production in respect of consumption of raw materials, fuels, etc. Figures of cost incurred on annual repair and for work done through others are also indicated in this table.

The rural auxiliary units had to incur a cost of Rs. 17 annually on an average for bringing the raw materials supplied by Dadandars. Raw materials constitute the major item of consumption in the independent establishments. Electricity is not consumed by any of the establishments.

Table 4.2. Average quantity and value of principal basic materials consumed by establishments.—This table is supplementary to table 4.1 where values of raw materials consumed have been furnished. In this table is given an indication of the quantity and value of two principal basic materials consumed by the cutlery industry. The basic materials chosen are "Steel" and "Horn". The average quantity of steel consumed by an independent establishment is about 420 seers. The urban establishments are found to consume these materials in larger quantities. The average quantity of horn consumed per establishment is about 445 seers.

A list showing the names of raw materials used in the industry may be seen at Appendix (B).

Table 5.1. Average value of products, by-products and work done by establishments.—This table will give an idea of the value of production.

The average value of products, by-products and work done by the independent establishments is about Rs. 4,417. These establishments have produced by-product, viz., horn dust which is used as fertiliser worth about Rs. 15 on an average. The average capacity of production has been calculated at Rs. 12,856 for an independent urban establishment, Rs. 2,263 for a rural one, and Rs. 5,378 for both the types taken together. Ninety per cent. of the capacity have been utilised in urban independent establishments. The corresponding figure is 63 in the case of establishments working in the rural areas. As a consequence, the overall percentage for an independent establishment has become 82 approximately.

Table 5.2. Average quantity and value of principal products manufactured by establishments.—This table is supplementary to table 5.1 where values of finished products have been furnished. On an average, 7,295 knives and 1,566 scissors have been produced by the independent establishments, the corresponding average value of which are Rs. 3,752 and Rs. 449 respectively. In urban areas an establishment manufactures mainly knives. In rural areas, however, more scissors than knives are produced though knives fetch better price.

A detailed list showing the names of finished products made by the industry has been furnished at Appendix (B).

Table 6.1. Analysis of cost of production.—This table gives a complete picture of the cost of production of the industry. Taking all cost items into consideration, it is found that the average cost of production in the independent establishments is of the order of Rs. 3,000. As already stated, the structure of the Co-operative Society at Kanchannagar which is a big establishment is quite different from the other four urban establishments. Here the total cost is about Rs. 31,411 while the average of the remaining four establishments comes to Rs. 3,146 only. The overall average cost per establishment in the urban areas is Rs. 8,799 while the corresponding figure in the rural area is very low, Rs. 674 only.

Table 6.2. Cost of production expressed in terms of value of production.—The present table is almost similar in structure to table No. 6.1. Cost of production in this table has been expressed as a fraction of the value of production. The total cost is Re. 0.69 per rupee value of production. In the case of the Co-operative Society the cost per rupee value of production is Re. 0.82

while the corresponding figure for the other four urban establishments taken together is Re. 0.64. The overall figure for the urban independent establishment is Re. 0.76 while it is only Re. 0.47 in the case of the rural establishments.

The average value of production as well as the average cost for the same per establishment has also been shown in the table. Independent urban establishments have earned a gross income of Rs. 2,788 per establishment, after allowing for the different costs of production. The average income is, however, much lower, Rs. 1,794 per establishment excluding the Co-operative Society. The income margins of rural independent and urban auxiliary units are of the same order, about Rs. 760 approximately. In the case of the rural auxiliary units, the income is as low as Rs. 540 per annum.

Table 7.1. Sources of supply of principal raw materials.—The sources of supply of the raw materials have been furnished in this table.

Corresponding to the two principal basic materials, this table has been split up into two sub-tables to furnish information separately on the two items. The principal raw materials are obtained from open markets. Ninety-three per cent. of the establishments purchase steel from outside markets, the corresponding percentage in respect of horn being as high as 97. Local markets have supplied steel to some 42 per cent. of the establishments working in the rural areas.

Table 7.2. Distance of usual markets of raw materials and types of transport used for carrying goods from markets.—The distance of the establishments from the usual markets where raw materials are purchased has been shown in the table. The type of transport used for carrying raw materials from the market to the establishments where the materials are utilised for producing finished goods has also been indicated. In all the columns, the percentage of establishments involved has been furnished.

For a particular establishment that purchases raw materials the usual market is sometimes more than one. Seventy-nine per cent. of the usual markets lie within a distance not exceeding 25 miles. The rural establishments use mainly buses and carts for carrying raw materials, while the urban concerns use jointly trains, buses and rickshaws.

Table 7.3. Cash and credit purchase of raw materials.—The terms of the purchase of raw materials made by establishments have been shown in this table.

It will be seen from the table that for every purchase made by the establishments for collection of raw materials, payments have been made in cash, leaving no room for any credit purchase.

Table 7.4. Agency for sale of finished products and their market demands.—This table furnishes information relating to the sale of finished goods through different agencies for sale.

The average value of annual sales effected in the industry is about Rs. 4,425 per establishment. The average value of sales is very high, i.e., Rs. 11,617 in the case of the urban establishments while it is only Rs. 1,429 in the case of the establishments working in the rural area. Most of the sales are effected by the establishments on wholesale rates, while 3 per cent. of the total sales are made on retail accounts. Eight per cent. of the sales are effected through Dadandars. Thirty-five per cent. of the total sales in the rural establishments are made through the same agency.

Table 7.5. Distance of usual market for sale of finished products and types of transport used for carrying them to markets.—This table is similar in structure to table No. 7.2 discussed before. An idea of the distance of the establishments where goods are produced from the markets where they are usually sold has been given in this table.

It is to be noted that a particular establishment may have one or more usual markets where finished products are sold. Forty-eight per cent. of the usual markets for the establishments are found within a distance of 25 miles. The distance exceeds 50 miles in the case of the remaining markets. As the distance is appreciable in most cases, the principal means of conveyance are motor buses, trains and rickshaws, taken jointly.

Table 8.1. Size and family income by sources.—The overall monthly income of a family is about Rs. 121. The families associated with urban independent establishments have greater earnings than those associated with their rural counterparts. In the case of auxiliary units it is just the reverse. The rural auxiliary units earn about one-third of their total income from agriculture, while in the urban units the contribution from this source is insignificant. Most of the family income is derived from industrial occupation.

Table 8.2. Percentage of families deriving 50 per cent. or more income from different sources.—This table is supplementary to table 8.1. Only those families that derive 50 per cent. or more income from any particular source have been presented in this table. Instead of the actual number of such families their percentages to total number have been indicated. It should be realised that the percentage figures may not add up to 100 as there might be certain families that may not derive 50 per cent. of the total income from a particular source.

Table 8.3. Land for cultivation.—This table furnishes information on the average area of land which is owned or possessed per family.

It may be noted that total areas in possession as shown in column (5) have been taken to be equal to the sum total of the total acres owned by the family and total acres let in minus total acres let out.

Table 8.4. Family expenditure.—This table gives details of the percentage expenditure on the major heads of consumption, namely, (1) food, (2) clothing, (3) fuel and light, (4) rent, and (5) miscellaneous.

Table 9.1. Difficulties encountered by establishments.—This table is based on the experiences of the establishments as regards the difficulties encountered by them on various accounts.

Seventy-six per cent. of the independent establishments require financial help for improving their conditions. Want of raw materials is a problem to 29 per cent. of such establishments. Eighteen per cent. of the independent establishments also face difficulties on account of shortage of space for manufacturing work, 12 per cent. for want of improved machineries and tools, while 35 per cent. feel difficulties for marketing their finished products.

Table 9.2. Willingness to join Co-operative Societies.—Information have been furnished in this table as regards the willingness on the part of the establishments to join any form of Co-operative Society.

N. B. GANGULY,
Statistician.

K. S. BANDYOPADHYAY,
Deputy Director.

The 25th March, 1959.

OUTLERY

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Table 1.1.—Average value of fixed and working capital employed by establishments

Area.	Type of industry.	Number of establishments.	Productive capital employed (Rs.)						Ratio of fixed capital to working capital.
			Fixed capital.		Working capital		Total productive capital.		
			Total.	Average.	Total.	Average.	Total.	Average.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Burdwan District									
Sadar Subdivision									
Rural	.. Independent	12	6,025.50	502.13	1,230.00	102.50	7,255.50	604.63	4.90
Urban	.. Independent	5	29,934.37	5,986.87	24,126.75	4,825.35	54,061.12	10,812.22	1.24
Sub-total	..	17	35,959.87	2,115.29	25,356.75	1,491.57	61,316.62	3,606.86	1.42
<hr/>									
Rural	.. Auxiliary	6	2,242.00	373.67	17.00	2.83	2,259.00	376.50	132.04
Urban	.. Auxiliary	4	1,199.00	299.75	8.50	2.12	1,207.50	301.87	141.06
Sub-total	..	10	3,441.00	344.10	25.50	2.55	3,466.50	346.65	134.94
<hr/>									
Grand Total	..	27	39,400.87	1,459.29	25,382.25	940.08	64,783.12	2,399.37	1.55

Table 1.2—Details of assets of establishments

Area.	Type of industry.	Number of establishments.	Average value per establishment.			
			Value of fixed assets (Rs.)			
			Land and buildings.	Machineries.	Tools.	Furniture, etc.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Burdwan District						
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>						
Rural ..	.. Independent ..	12	250.00	49.25	186.21	16.67
Urban ..	.. Independent ..	5	3,996.00	640.00	1,246.67	104.20
Sub-total	..	17	1,351.77	223.00	498.11	42.41
Rural ..	.. Auxiliary ..	6	316.67	..	57.00	..
Urban ..	.. Auxiliary ..	4	203.75	..	96.00	..
Sub-total	..	10	271.50	..	72.60	..
Grand Total	..	27	951.67	140.41	340.51	26.70

Table 1.2.—*concl'd.*

Area	Type of industry.	Average value per establishment.						
		Value of stocks (Rs.)			Cash (Rs.)	Amount due for supply of finished products. (Rs.)	Advance made for supply of materials, etc. (Rs.)	Total assets. (Rs.)
		Raw materials.	Semi- finished products.	Finished products.				
	(2)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Burdwan District								
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>								
Rural	.. Independent	..	28.25	26.84	20.83	22.83	3.75	604.63
Urban	.. Independent	..	136.00	316.90	1,298.55	2,983.90	100.00	10,812.22
Sub-total	..	59.94	112.15	393.69	893.73	32.06	..	3,606.86
Rural	.. Auxiliary	..	1.67	0.33	..	0.83	..	376.50
Urban	.. Auxiliary	..	0.75	1.00	0.37	..	..	301.87
Sub-total	..	1.30	0.60	0.15	0.50	..	..	346.65
Grand Total	..	38.22	70.84	247.93	562.90	20.19	..	2,399.37

Table 1.3.—Distribution of establishments according to value of assets

Area.	Type of industry.	(1)	(2)	Establishments having total value of assets.									
				Number of Up to Rs. 500.		Rs. 501 to Rs. 1,000.		Rs. 1,001 to Rs. 2,000.		Rs. 2,001 to Rs. 3,000.		Rs. 3,001 and above.	
				No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(13)
Burdwan District													
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>													
Rural	.. Independent	..	12	6	50.00	5	41.67	1	8.33	..	..	..	..
Urban	.. Independent	..	5	1	20.00	1	20.00	..	..	1	20.00	2	40.00
Sub-total	..	17	7	41.18	6	35.29	1	5.88	1	5.88	2	11.77	
Rural	.. Auxiliary	..	6	4	66.67	2	33.33	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	.. Auxiliary	..	4	4	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-total	..	10	8	80.00	2	20.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total		27	15	55.56	8	29.63	1	3.70	1	3.70	2	7.41	

Table 1.4.—Percentage of establishments paying rent against fixed assets

Area.	Type of industry.	Number of establishments.	Establishments paying rent against					
			Any fixed assets.		Land and buildings only.		Machineries and tools only.	
			P.C.	Average rent paid. (Rs.)	P.C.	Average rent paid. (Rs.)	P.C.	Average rent paid. (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Burdwan District								
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>								
Rural ..	Independent	12	75.00	18.47	75.00	18.47	..	..
Urban ..	Independent	5	100.00	64.82	100.00	64.82	..	..
Sub-total	..	17	82.35	35.02	82.35	35.02	..	..
Rural ..								
Urban ..								
Sub-total								
..	Auxiliary	6	83.33	1.00	83.33	1.00	..	..
..	Auxiliary	4	25.00	3.00	25.00	3.00	..	..
Sub-total	..	10	60.00	1.33	60.00	1.33	..	..
Grand Total ..	..	27	74.07	24.91	74.07	24.91	..	..

Table 1.5.—Manner of acquisition of machineries and tools

Area.	Type of industry.	Establishments working with machineries and tools.					Machineries and tools purchased last year.	
		Number of establishments.	Purchased by them.		Received from Dadandar (Bengali).	Purchased and received from Dadandar (Bengali).	Received from other sources.	Number of Average value. establishments. (Rs.)
			P.C.	Average value. (Rs.)	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Burdwan District								
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>								
Rural	.. Independent	.. 12	100.00	235.46	..	..	..	10 42.20
Urban	.. Independent	.. 5	40.00	3,178.00	..	..	60.00	4 294.09
Sub-total	.. ..	.. 17	82.35	655.82	..	..	17.65	14 114.17
<hr/>								
Rural	.. Auxiliary	.. 6	50.00	54.88	33.33	..	16.67	4 69.69
Urban	.. Auxiliary	.. 4	75.00	88.17	..	..	25.00	3 12.33
Sub-total	.. ..	.. 10	60.00	71.52	20.00	..	20.00	7 45.11
<hr/>								
Grand Total	.. ..	.. 27	74.07	480.53	7.41	..	18.52	21 91.15

FINANCE AND CREDIT

Table 2.1.—Liabilities of establishments

Area.	Type of industry.	Number of establishments.	Establishments having liability.		Average value (Rs.) of liabilities per establishment having liabilities for					Total.
			No.	P. C.	Land and buildings.	Machineries and tools.	Raw materials.	Others.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Burdwan District										
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>										
Rural ..	.. Independent	12	1	8.33	..	..	750.00	..	750.00
Urban ..	.. Independent	5	1	20.00	29,500.00	..	..	7,000.00	36,500.00
Sub-total ..		17	2	11.76	14,750.00	..	375.00	3,500.00	18,625.00	
Rural ..	.. Auxiliary	6	3	50.00	..	16.00	..	..	16.00
Urban ..	.. Auxiliary	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-total ..		10	3	30.00	..	16.00	..	..	16.00
Grant Total ..		27	5	18.52	5,900.00	9.60	150.00	1,400.00	7,459.60	

Table 2.2.—Sources of credit

Area.	Type of industry.	Number of establishments having liabilities.	Average liability per establishment having liabilities. (Rs.)	Sources of credit.									
				Bank.	Co-operative society.		Private money-lender.		State.	Others.			
					P. C. of total credit, per cent.	Rate of interest, per annum.	P. C. of total credit, per cent.	Rate of interest, per annum.			P. C. of total credit, per cent.	Rate of interest, per annum.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Burdwan District													
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>													
Rural	.. Independent	1	750-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	100-00	4-00	..	..
Urban	.. Independent	1	36,500-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	100-00	1-71†	..	..
Sub-total	..	2	18,625-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	100-00	1-76	..	..
<hr/>													
Rural	.. Auxiliary	3	16-00	..	..	100-00	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	.. Auxiliary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-total	..	3	16-00	..	..	100-00	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>													
Grand Total	..	5	7,459-60	..	..	0-13	*	..	..	99-87	1-76	..	..

* Loans taken without any interest.

† Out of the total loan of Rs. 36,500 only Rs. 25,000 have been taken at 2½ per cent. interest.

Table 2-3.—Additional capital required for improvement]

Area.	Type of industry.	Number of establishments.	Establishments requiring additional capital for							
			Land and buildings.		Machineries and tools.		Raw materials.		Raw materials and tools.	
			P. C.	Average amount.	P. C.	Average amount.	P. C.	Average amount.	P. C.	Average amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(Rs.) (5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(Rs.) (11)
Burdwan District										
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>										
Rural ..	Independent	12	33.33	550.00	58.33	1,114.29	16.67	500.00	25.00	1,133.33
Urban ..	Independent	5	..	..	40.00	7,750.00	60.00	2,000.00	..	..
Sub-total	..	17	23.53	550.00	52.94	2,588.89	29.41	1,400.00	17.65	1,133.33
Rural ..	Auxiliary	6	..	..	16.67	800.00	..	..	..	..
Urban ..	Auxiliary	4	50.00	250.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-total	..	10	20.00	250.00	10.00	800.00	..	..	..	..
Grant Total	..	27	22.22	450.00	37.04	2,410.00	18.52	1,400.00	11.11	1,133.33

Table 2.3—*concl'd.*

Area.	Type of industry.	Number of establishments.	Establishment requiring additional capital for					
			Raw materials and warehouse.		Starting business independently.		All combined.	
			P. C.	Average amount. (Rs.)	P. C.	Average amount. (Rs.)	P. C.	Average amount. (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Burdwan District								
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>								
Rural ..	Independent	12	..	..	..	..	83.33	1,440.00
Urban ..	Independent	5	40.00	750.00	100.00	4,600.00
Sub-total	..	17	11.76	750.00	88.24	2,493.33
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Rural ..	Auxiliary	6	16.67	1,000.00	16.67	1,800.00
Urban ..	Auxiliary	4	25.00	1,500.00	75.00	666.67
Sub-total	..	10	20.00	1,250.00	40.00	950.00
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Grand Total	..	27	7.41	750.00	7.41	1,250.00	70.37	2,168.42

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LABOUR AND WAGES

Table 3-1.—Average number of man-months worked per establishment

(1) Area.	(2) Type of industry.	(3) Number of establish- ments.	(4) Average number of man-months worked in the year per establishment.	Average number of man- months worked in the year per establishment.		(7) Average labour per establishment.	(8) Percentage of establishments run solely by family labour.
				(5) Family labour.	(6) *Hired labour.		
Burdwan District							
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>							
Rural ..	.. Independent	12	21.17	14.83	6.34	2.58	50.00
Urban ..	.. Independent	5	115.80	11.60	104.20	19.20	20.00
Sub-total	..	17	49.00	13.88	35.12	7.47	41.18
Rural ..	.. Auxiliary	6	10.00	10.00	..	1.00	83.33
Urban ..	.. Auxiliary	4	11.00	11.00	..	1.00	100.00
Sub-total	..	10	10.40	10.40	..	1.00	90.00
Grand Total	..	27	34.70	12.59	22.11	5.07	59.26

*Excluding casual labour.

Table 3.2.—Average annual wages paid by establishments

Area.	Type of industry.	Number of establishments.	Average man-months worked by			Wages per man-month paid to hired labour in			Average annual wages paid by establishments in*		
			Family labour.	Hired labour.	Total.	Cash. (Rs.)	Kind. (Rs.)	Total. (Rs.)	Cash. (Rs.)	Kind. (Rs.)	Total. (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Burdwan District											
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>											
Rural ..	.. Independent	.. 12	14.83	6.34	21.17	38.42	..	38.42	293.50	3.75	297.25
Urban ..	.. Independent	.. 5	11.60	104.20	115.80	49.83	..	49.83	5,228.54	..	5,228.54
Sub-total	..	17	13.88	35.12	49.00	48.37	..	48.37	1,744.98	2.65	1,747.63
Rural ..	.. Auxiliary	.. 6	10.00	..	10.00	..	..	..	7.50	10.00	17.50
Urban ..	.. Auxiliary	.. 4	11.00	..	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-total	..	10	10.40	..	10.40	..	..	..	4.50	6.00	10.50
Grand Total	..	27	12.59	22.11	34.70	48.37	..	48.37	1,100.36	3.89	1,104.25

*Including the amount paid to casual labour.

RAW MATERIALS, FUELS, ETC.
Table 4.1.—Average value of consumption of raw materials, fuels, etc., per establishment

Area.	Type of industry.	Number of establishments.	Average value (Rs.) of annual consumption per establishment of								Total.
			Raw materials.	Fuels.	Electricity.	Lubricants.	Packing materials.	Repairing charges.	Work done through others.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Burdwan District											
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>											
Rural	..	12	274.30	79.06	..	4.42	2.00	0.42	..	360.20	
Urban	..	5	2,195.50	659.81	..	16.75	39.70	161.40	307.40	3,380.56	
Total	..	17	839.36	249.87	..	8.04	13.09	47.77	90.41	1,248.54	
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Rural	..	6	*16.67	43.58	..	7.42	..	0.83	..	68.50	
Urban	..	4	1.75	..	1.75	
Total	..	10	10.00	26.15	..	4.45	..	1.20	..	41.80	

*Indicates cost of transport charges for bringing the raw materials supplied by distillers to their own cottages.

Table 4.2.—Average quantity and value of principal basic materials consumed by establishments

Area.	Type of industry.	Number of establishments.	Principal basic materials.				
			Steel.		Horn.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	Unit.	Average quantity.	Average value (Rs.)	Unit.	Average quantity.
			(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
							Average value (Rs.)
							(9)
Burdwan District							
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>							
Rural	.. Independent ..	.. 12	Seer	78.00	118.44	Seer	64.25
Urban	.. Independent ..	.. 5	Seer	1,239.60	684.40	Seer	1,359.20
Total	.. ....	17	Seer	419.65	284.90	Seer	445.12
							281.64

FINISHED PRODUCTS

Table 5.1.—Average value of products, by/products and work done per establishment

Area.	Type of industry.	Number of establishments.	Average capacity of production per establishment. (Rs.)	Average value (Rs.) of products and work done per establishment.			Percentage of capacity utilised.		
				Products.	By-products.	Work done for others.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Burdwan District									
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>									
Rural	.. Independent ..	..	12	2,262.58	1,418.42	0.83	10.00	1,429.25	62.69
Urban	.. Independent	5	12,855.80	11,536.80	50.60	..	11,587.40	89.74
Total	17	5,378.23	4,394.41	15.47	7.08	4,416.94	81.71
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Rural	.. Auxiliary	6	626.50	626.50	..
Urban	.. Auxiliary	4	740.75	740.75	..
Total	10	672.20	672.20	..

Table 5·2.—Average quantity and value of principal products manufactured by establishments

Area.	Type of industry.	Number of establishments.	Principal finished products.					
			Knife.			Scissors.		
			Unit.	Average quantity.	Average value (Rs.).	Unit.	Average quantity.	Average value (Rs.).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Burdwan District								
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>								
Rural	.. Independent ..	..	12 No.	1,830	620·38	No.	2,074	587·25
Urban	.. Independent ..	..	5 No.	20,412	11,207·40	No.	346	116·80
Total	.. ....	17	No.	7,295	3,751·82	No.	1,566	448·88

COST OF PRODUCTION
Table 6.1.—Analysis of cost of production

Area.	Type of industry.	Number of establish- ments.	Average number of man-months worked by		Average annual cost per establishment on account of				Work done through others.
			Family labour.	Hired labour.	Outside labour.				
					Hired.	Casual.	Total.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Burdwan District									
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>									
Rural	..	12	14.83	6.34	243.33	53.92	297.25	..	
Urban	..	5	11.60	104.20	5,192.54	36.00	5,229.54	307.40	
Total	..	17	13.88	35.12	1,698.98	48.65	1,747.63	90.41	
<hr/>									
Rural	..	6	10.00	..	..	17.50	17.50	..
Urban	..	4	11.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	10	10.40	..	..	10.50	10.50	..

Table 6.1--*concd.*

Area.	Type of industry.	Number of establish- ments.	Average annual cost per establishment on account of					
			Raw materials.	Packing materials.	Fuels, etc.	Rent.	Interest.	Repairing charges. Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15) (16)
Burdwan District								
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>								
Rural	.. Independent ..	..	12	274.30	2.00	83.48	13.85	2.50 0.42 673.80
Urban	.. Independent ..	..	5	2,195.50	39.70	676.56	64.82	125.00 161.40 8,798.92
Total	.. ....	17	839.36	13.09	257.91	28.84	38.53	47.77 3,063.54
Rural	.. Auxiliary ..	..	6	16.67	..	51.00	0.83	.. 0.83 86.83
Urban	.. Auxiliary ..	..	4	..	..	..	0.75	.. 1.75 2.50
Total	.. ....	10	10.00	..	30.60	0.80	..	1.20 53.10

MARKETING

Table 7.1.—Sources of supply of principal raw materials

Name of raw material—Steel.

Area.	Type of industry.	Number of establishments.	Principal raw materials consumed during the year.		Sources of supply of principal raw materials (P. C.).					
			Unit.	Average quantity.	Market.		Co-operative.	Mahajan. (Bengali).	Dadandar (Non-Bengali).	
					Local.	Outside.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Burdwan District										
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>										
Rural ..	Independent ..	12	Seer	78.00	42.31	57.69
Urban ..	Independent ..	5	Seer	1,239.60	1.26	98.74
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Total ..		17	Seer	419.65	6.64	93.36

Table 7.1—*concd.*Name of raw material—*Horn.*

Area.	Type of industry.	Number of establishments.	Principal raw materials consumed during the year.		Sources of supply of principal raw materials (P. C.).					
					Market.		Co-operative.			
			Unit.	Average quantity.	Local.	Outside				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Burdwan District										
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>										
Rural ..	Independent ..	12	Seer ..	64.25	10.38	89.62	..	..	..	..
Urban ..	Independent ..	5	Seer ..	1,359.20	2.30	97.70	..	..	..	..
Total ..		17	Seer ..	445.12	3.12	96.88	..	..	..	..

Table 7-2.—Distance of usual markets of raw materials and types of transport used for carrying goods from market

Area.	Type of industry.	Number of establishments.	Percentage of usual markets for purchase of raw materials at a distance (mile) of				Percentage of establishments using transport for carrying raw materials from usual markets.		
			Up to 5.	Above 5 and up to 10.	Above 10 and up to 25.	Above 25 and up to 50.	Cart.	Bus.	Train, Bus, Rickshaw, etc.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10) (11)
Bardwan District									
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>									
Rural ..	.. Independent	12	..	30.77	61.54	..	7.69	16.67	66.67 8.33
Urban ..	.. Independent	5	50.00	..	..	..	50.00	..	.. 60.00
Total ..	..	17	15.79	21.05	42.11	..	21.05	11.76	47.06 23.53

Note.—An establishment may have one or more markets for purchase of raw materials.

Table 7-3.—Cash and credit purchase of raw materials

Area.	Type of industry.	Number of establishments.	Average value (Rs.) of raw materials consumed per establishment.				Period of Credit.
			Total.	Cash purchase.	Credit purchase.	Percentage of credit to total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Burdwan District							
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>							
Rural	.. Independent	12	274.30	274.30	..	..	..
Urban	.. Independent	5	2,195.50	2,195.50	..	..	..
Total	..	17	839.36	839.36	..	..	..
Rural	.. Auxiliary	6	16.67	16.67	..	..	..
Urban	.. Auxiliary	4	..	..	..	..	..
Total		10	10.00	10.00	..	..	..

Table 7.4.—Agency for sale of finished products

Area.	Type of industry.	Number of establishments.	Average value of annual sales per establishment. (Rs.).	Percentage of sale through					
				Own whole-sale.	Own retail.	Dadandar (Bengali).	Dadandar (Non-Bengali).	Co-operative Society.	Mahajan.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Burdwan District									
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>									
Rural ..	.. Independent	12	1,429.00	57.56	7.85	34.59	..	..	..
Urban ..	.. Independent	5	11,616.80	98.16	1.84	..	..	..	..
Total ..		17	4,425.41	88.90	3.21	7.89	..	..	..

Table 7-5.—Distance of usual markets for sale of finished products and types of transport used for carrying them to market

Area.	Type of industry.	Number of establishments.	Percentage of usual markets for sale of finished products at a distance (mile) of							Percentage of establishments using transport for carrying finished products to usual markets.		
			Up to 5.	Above 5 and up to 10.	Above 10 and up to 25.	Above 25 and up to 50.	Above 50 and up to 100.	Above 100.	Cart.	Bus.	Bus, train, Rickshaw, etc.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Burdwan District												
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>												
Rural..	.. Independent	12	20.00	13.33	20.00	..	46.67	..	8.33	16.67	58.33	
Urban	.. Independent	5	37.50	..	..	..	37.50	25.00	..	..	60.00
Total	..	17	26.08	8.70	13.04	..	43.48	8.70	5.88	11.76	58.82	

Note.—An establishment may have one or more markets for sale of finished products.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FAMILIES

Table 8-1.—Size and family income by sources

Area.	Type of industry.	Number of families.	Average size of family.	Average monthly income derived from (Rs.)						Total.
				Agriculture.	Industry.	Trade.	Profession.	Other sources.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Burdwan District										
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>										
Rural..	.. Independent	12	6.2	28.94	73.26	2.92	..	28.47	133.59	
Urban	.. Independent	4	3.3	5.60	149.48	..	..	15.28	170.36
Sub-total	..	16	5.5	23.11	92.31	2.19	..	25.17	142.78	
<hr/>										
Rural..	.. Auxiliary	5	4.2	36.37	53.97	..	..	5.33	95.67
Urban	.. Auxiliary	4	4.5	2.31	64.86	..	..	0.83	68.00
Sub-total	..	9	4.3	21.23	58.81	..	..	3.33	83.37
<hr/>										
Grand Total	..	25	5.1	22.43	80.25	1.40	..	17.31	121.39	

Table 8.2.—Percentage of families deriving 50 per cent. or more income from different sources

Area.	Type of industry.	Number of families.	Percentage of families deriving 50 per cent. or more income from.				
			Agri- culture.	Indus- try.	Trade.	Profes- sion.	Other sources.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Burdwan District							
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>							
Rural ..	.. Independent	12	25.00	41.67	..	..	8.33
Urban ..	.. Independent	4	..	100.00	..	..	..
Sub-total ..		16	18.75	56.25	..	..	6.25
Rural ..	.. Auxiliary ..	5	40.00	60.00	..	..	..
Urban ..	.. Auxiliary ..	4	..	100.00	..	..	..
Sub-total ..		9	22.22	77.78	..	..	..
Grand Total ..		25	20.00	64.00	..	..	4.00

Table 8-3.—Land for cultivation

Area.	Type of industry.	Number of families.	Average area of land per family (in acres).		Families having no land for cultivation.		Families having land for cultivation.		Average area of cultivated land per family having land for cultivation (in acres).	
			Owned.	Possessed.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Burdwan District										
<i>Sadar Subdivision—</i>										
Rural ..	.. Independent ..	..	12	1.16	1.29	4	33.33	8	66.67	1.94
Urban ..	.. Independent ..	..	4	0.84	0.09	3	75.00	1	25.00	0.36
Sub-total	..	..	16	1.08	0.99	7	43.75	9	56.25	1.76
Rural ..	.. Auxiliary ..	..	6	1.06	1.53	1	20.00	4	80.00	1.91
Urban ..	.. Auxiliary ..	..	4	..	..	4	100.00	..	..	..
Sub-total	..	..	9	0.59	0.85	5	56.56	4	44.44	1.91
Grand total	..	..	25	0.90	0.94	12	48.00	13	52.00	1.81

Table 8-4.—Family expenditure

Area.	Type of industry.	Number of families.	Per cent. of total expenditure on				
			Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light.	Rent.	Miscellaneous.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Burdwan District							
<i>Sadar Subdivision—</i>							
Rural ..	Independent ..	12	52.76	4.97	2.78	0.13	39.36
Urban ..	Independent ..	4	63.47	5.13	2.92	0.47	28.01
Sub-total	..	16	54.30	4.99	2.80	0.18	37.73
Rural ..	Auxiliary ..	5	61.43	5.40	4.26	0.12	28.79
Urban ..	Auxiliary ..	4	67.87	6.50	3.62	0.48	21.53
Sub-total	..	9	63.71	5.79	4.03	0.25	26.22
Grand total	..	25	56.98	5.22	3.15	0.20	34.45

DIFFICULTIES AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Table 9.1.—**Difficulties encountered by establishments**

Area.	Type of industry.	Number of establishments.	Establishments experiencing difficulties on account of									
			Competition from					Want of				
			Indian mill-made goods.		Foreign goods.		No.	Land and buildings.		Improved machinery and tools.		No.
			No.	P. C.	No.	P. C.		No.	P. C.	No.	P. C.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
Burdwan District												
<i>Sadar Subdivision—</i>												
Rural	12	5	41.67	5	41.67	2	16.67	1	8.33	
Urban	5	1	20.00	..	..	1	20.00	1	20.00	
Sub-total	..		1	6	35.29	5	29.41	3	17.65	2	11.76	
Rural												
..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban												
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-total	..		10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	..		27	6	22.22	5	18.52	3	11.11	2	7.41	

Table 9.1—*concd.*

Area.	Type of industry.	Number of establishments.	Establishments experiencing difficulties on account of—							
			Want of							
			Finance.		Marketing facility for sale of finished products.		Raw materials.			
			No.	P. C.	No.	P. C.	No.	P. C.	No.	P. C.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)		
Burdwan District										
<i>Sadar Subdivision—</i>										
Rural ..	Independent ..	12	9	75.00	6	50.00	2	16.67		
Urban ..	Independent ..	5	4	80.00	..	..	3	60.00		
Sub-total	..	17	13	76.47	6	35.29	5	29.41		
Rural										
..	Auxiliary ..	6	2	33.33	..	..	..	..
Urban ..	Auxiliary ..	4	1	25.00	..	..	..	..
Sub-total	..	10	3	30.00	..	..	..	..
Grand total	..	27	16	59.26	6	22.22	5	18.52		

Note.—An establishment may face difficulties from one or more sources.

Table 9-2. **Willingness to join Co-operative Society**

Area.	Type of industry.	Number of establishments.	Establishments.											
			Not in favour of Co-operative Societies.			In favour of Co-operative Societies.								
			Already joined Co-operative Society.			Willing to join			Marketing Society.			Consumer's Society.		
			No.	P. C.	No.	P. C.	No.	P. C.	No.	P. C.	No.	P. C.	No.	P. C.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Burdwan District														
<i>Sadar Subdivision—</i>														
Rural ..	Independent ..	12	3	25.00	..	..	7	58.33	..	..	..	..	2	16.67
Urban ..	Independent ..	5	1	20.00	1	20.00	2	40.00	..	..	1	20.00	..	..
Sub-total	..	17	4	23.53	1	5.88	9	52.94	..	..	1	5.88	2	11.77
Rural ..	Auxiliary ..	6	..	..	4	66.67	..	..	..	..	1	16.67	1	16.66
Urban ..	Auxiliary ..	4	1	25.00	2	50.00	1	25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-total	..	10	1	10.00	6	60.00	1	10.00	..	..	1	10.00	1	10.00
Grand total	..	27	5	18.52	7	25.92	10	37.04	..	..	2	7.41	3	11.11

Form No. 8.-12-7.

APPENDIX (A)

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

State Statistical Bureau

Economic Survey of Small Industries, 1958

Name of Industry in Block Letters.....

Section A—Details of the sample :

44

District.....() Police-station.....() Town.....()

Union/Ward No..... House/Holding/J. L. No..... Village/Street.....

Family head..... Sample No.....

Name of owner of the establishment.....Relationship of the owner with

family head.....

SECTION C—Assets and Liabilities of the establishment on the date of enquiry

Assets.	Value. (Rs.) (2)	Annual rent. (Rs.) (3)	Liabilities (Loans) Account. (4)	Service. (5)	Amount. (Rs.) (6)	Rate of interest (per cent. per annum). (7)
(1)						
(1) Land and buildings ..			(1) Land and buildings ..	(a) .....	.....	.....
(2) Machineries ..				(b) .....	.....	.....
3) Tools ..				(c) .....	.....	.....
(4) Stocks of raw materials ..			(2) Machineries and tools ..	(a) .....	.....	.....
(5) Stocks of finished goods ..				(b) .....	.....	.....
(6) Stocks of semi-finished goods			(3) Raw materials ..	(a) .....	.....	.....
(7) Stocks of furniture, etc. ..				(b) .....	.....	.....
(8) Total amount due for supply of finished goods.			(4) Others ..	(a) .....	.....	.....
(9) Cash in hand and at Banks						
Total Assets ..			Total ..			
8(a) Amounts due for supply of finished goods during last year.			3(a) On account of raw mate- rials purchased last year.			
8(b) Advance made for supply of materials, lands, etc.						

SECTION D—Expenses on raw materials during last year

Items consumed.	Unit.	Quantity consumed during the year.				Purchase value.		Period of credit (General). (8)	Source (M/CO/MJ/ DB/DX) (9)
		Purchased from local market. (3)	Purchased from outside. (4)	Total. (5)	Cash. Rs. (6)	Credit. Rs. (7)			
I. Raw materials—	(2)								
(a) Basic materials—									
(i) .. ..	..							
(ii) .. ..	..							
(iii) .. ..	..							
(iv) .. ..	..							
(v) Others .. ..	..							
(b) Auxiliary materials—									
(i) .. ..	..							
(ii) .. ..	..							
(iii) .. ..	..							
(iv) .. ..	..							
(v) Others .. ..	..							
(c) Others .. ..	..							
II. Annual repairs charges .. ..	..							
III. Packing materials .. ..	..							
Total .. ..	..							
M = Market.	CO = Co-operative.	Mj = Mahajan.	DB = Dadandar (Bengali).	DX = Dadandar (Non-Bengali).					

SECTION F—Names of markets as known to the establishment in which the products of the establishments are mainly sold to consumers

Serial No.	Name of product. (2)	Name of market.	
		Within the district. (3)	Outside the district. (4)
(1)			

SECTION G—Details of machineries and tools as on the date of enquiry

Name. (1)	Number. (2)	Value (Rs.) (3)	Annual rent (Rs.) (4)	Manner of acquisition P/H/DB/ DX. (5)	Life in years.		Remarks. (7)
					Expected total. (6A)	Balance. (6B)	
(1) Machineries							
(i)							
(ii)							
(iii)							
(2) Tools							
(i)							
(ii)							
(iii)							
(iv)							

P=Purchased.

H=Hired.
B=Bengali.D=Received from Dadandar
X=Non-Bengali.

SECTION I—Labour account for last year : Family Labour

Serial No.	Relationship with owner.	Age.	Sex.	Number of months engaged last year.				Remarks, if any.
				Family industry.	Other family work.	Outside work.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
Total								

SECTION J - Labour account for last year : Hired Labour

Serial No.	District of origin.		Age.	Sex.	Number of months worked in the family during last year.	Amount received last month from owner.			Amount received last year from owner.		
						Cash. (Rs.) (7)	Kind. (Rs.) (8)	Total. (Rs.) (9)	Cash. (10)	Kind. (Rs.) (11)	Total. (Rs.) (12)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)						
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7*											
Total											

Amount Paid for work done through others (Rs.).....

*Casual labour.

SECTION K—Consumption of fuel and lubricating material, last year

Items consumed.		Unit.	Quantity consumed.	Purchase value. (U.S.)	Remarks.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Fuel					
(a)	Coal	..	..
(b)	Coke	..	..
(c)	Charcoal	..	..
(d)	Firewood	..	..
(e)	Fuel oil	..	..
(f)	Other fuel	..	..
II. Electricity					
III. Lubricating materials					
(a)	Lubricating oils	..	..
(b)	Other lubricants	..	..

SECTION 0—Occupation of the earners

Serial No. as in B	Occupation.		Average monthly income (except in family occupation).			No. of months employed during last year.
			Cash. (Rs.) (4)	Kind (Value). (Rs.) (5)	Total (Rs.) (6)	
(1)	(2)	(3)				(7)
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						

SECTION P—Annual income (last year)

Source. (1)	Individual income. (Rs.) (2)	Family income. (Rs.) (3)	Total income. (Rs.) (4)
1. Net income from			
(a) Agriculture and Horticulture			
(b) Sale of milk, egg, etc.			
(c) Industry			
(d) Trade			
2. Profession			
3. Other occupation			
4. Rent received			
5. Interest received			
6. Remittances received			
7. Help			
8. Sale of assets			
(a)			
(b)			
(c)			
9. Drawing on pension and savings			
10. Loans			
11. Others			
Total			

SECTION Q—Land owned and possessed (acres) as on the date of enquiry

(a) Cultivated land—

- (i) Total acres owned.....
 - (ii) Acres let out :.....
 - (iii) Khas cultivation [(i) — (ii)].....
 - (iv) Let in.....
 - (v) Total acres in possession [(ii) + (iv)].....
- (b) Land owned (other than cultivated)—
- (i) Not available for cultivation :.....
 - (ii) Culturable waste :.....
 - (iii) Unculturable :.....
 - (iv) Others :.....

Total

SECTION R—Details of crops grown last year

Names of crops, (1)	Area (acres), (2)	Crops grown (Mds.) (3)	Crops received.		Crops sold.		Crops consumed.	
			Quantity. (Mds.) (4)	Value. (Rs.) (5)	Quantity. (Mds.) (6)	Value. (Rs.) (7)	Quantity. (Mds.) (8)	Value. (Rs.) (9)
1. Aus paddy ..								
2. Aman paddy ..								
3. Other kinds of paddy ..								
4. Pulses ..								
5. Jute ..								
6. Sugarcane ..								
7. ..								
8. ..								
9. Others ..								
10. By-products ..	x	x	x	..	x	..	x	..
Total ..	..	x	x	..	x	..	x	..

SECTION 3—Family expenditure (last year) (excluding value of crops grown and consumed)

Items.	Unit.	Last month.		Last year.		Items.	Last month value. (Rs.) (4)	Last year value. (Rs.) (6)
		Quantity. (3)	Value. (Rs.) (4)	Quantity. (5)	Value. (Rs.) (6)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(1)	(4)	(6)
(a) Cereals					(Brought forward)	..	
(b) Pulses					8. Washing materials	..	
(c) Edible oils					9. Footwear ..	..
(d) Vegetable ghee	..					10. Bedding ..	..
(e) Salt					11. Furniture ..	..
(f) Spices					12. Utensils ..	..
(g) Sugar and gur					13. Toilet goods ..	..
(h) Milk					14. Other miscellaneous purchases.	..	
(i) Butter and ghee	..					15. Services ..	..
(j) Other milk products	..					16. Educational ..	..
(k) Potato					17. Medical ..	..
(l) Onions					18. Social ..	..
(m) Other non-leafy vegetables	..					19. Religious ..	..
(n) Leafy vegetables	..					20. Amusements	..	
(o) Fish					21. Travelling ..	..

Section 3—*contd.*

Items.	Unit.	Last month.		Last year.		Items.	Last month value. (Rs.) (4)	Last year value. (Rs.) (6)
		Quantity.	Value. (Rs.) (4)	Quantity.	Value. (Rs.) (6)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(1)	(4)	(6)
(p) Meat ..						22. Loans repaid ..		
(q) Eggs ..						23. Litigations ..		
(r) Fruits ..						24. Loans advanced ..		
(s) Tea and coffee ..						25. Purchase of assets ..		
(t) Other food materials ..						26. Remittances ..		
1. Total Food ..						27. Others ..		
2. Fuel and light ..								
3. Clothes ..								
4. House-rent and Taxes ..								
5. Intoxicants ..								
6. Tobacco and cigarettes ..								
7. Pan, supari, etc. ..								
Sub-total ..						Grand total ..		

SECTION T—Agricultural expenses

(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
1. Payments to labourers (cash)	Rs.	(Brought forward)	Rs.
2. Payments in kind (value)		6. Purchase of cattle food	
3. Purchase of seeds		7.	
4. Purchase of manure		8.	
5. Repair of implements		9. Others	
(Carried over)		Total	

Signature of Investigator (in full)..... Unit..... Date.....

Signature of Inspecting Officer..... Date.....

APPENDIX (B)

I. List of machineries, tools and accessories :—

1. Oil Engine (8-9 H.P.).
2. Grinding and polishing machine.
3. Drill.
4. Anvil.
5. Hammer.
6. A pair of Tongs or Forceps.
7. Scissors.
8. Vice.
9. File.
10. Wedge.
11. Hand Drill.
12. Bellows.
13. Whet Stone.
14. Saw.
15. Wheel.
16. Shears.
17. Auger.
18. *Sarance.
19. *Kukna.
20. Dice.
21. Mill Stone.
22. Pliers.
23. Iron Wheel.
24. *Tomba.

II. List of raw materials :—

1. Steel Sheets.
2. Iron Sheets.
3. Brass Sheets.
4. Buffalo Horns.
5. Wires. (Iron or Brass).
6. Tin Sheets.

III. List of finished products :—

1. Knives of different shape and size.
2. Scissors.
3. Razors.

*Indicates local names.

